

Business Notices.



THE place you ask for," said the statesman high in authority at Washington, "is already disposed of, but I can give you something equally as good. Equally good, presume you mean," replied the Boston applicant, smiling slightly at the unexpected shock.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 26, 1897.
At 1020 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, lb.	—	來路烟猪肉
" Am. Sugar cured, "	320	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, "	220	福州烟猪肉
" Japan, cured, "	240	日本烟猪肉
Beef sirloin & prime cut, catty	140	尾龍扒
" Corned, "	140	鹹牛肉
" Round, "	130	燒牛肉
" Soup, "	100	湯肉
" Steak, "	120	牛肉
Bullock's Brains, per set	60 50	牛腦
" Tongue fresh, each	260	牛舌
" " corned, "	310	鹹牛舌
" Head, "	600	牛頭
" Heart, "	160	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	140	牛肩
" Feet, each	60 50	牛蹄
" Kidneys, "	50	牛腰
" Tail, "	100	牛尾
" Liver, "	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed) catty	60 50	牛肚
Calves Head and Feet, set	500	牛頭蹄
Hams, American, lb.	320	花旗火腿
" Chinese, "	240	金華火腿
" English, New, "	440	來路火腿
" Japan, cured, "	280	日本火腿
" Shanghai, "	220	上海火腿
Mutton Chop, "	180	羊腩
" Leg, "	160	羊腿
" Shoulder, "	120	羊肩
Pigs Chittlings, catty	70 60	豬鬃
" Feet, "	110	豬蹄
" Fry, "	160	豬腰
" Head, each	600 450	豬頭
" Heart, "	50 40	豬心
" Kidneys, pair	70	豬腰
" Liver, lb.	160	豬肝
Pork Chop, catty	180	豬腩
" Corned, "	—	鹹猪肉
" Leg, "	190	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, "	160	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	350	羊頭蹄
" Heart, each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, "	70	羊腰
" Liver, lb.	150 140	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, each	\$1.75 \$1.25	豬仔
Suet, Beef, lb.	110	牛油
" Mutton, "	100	羊油
Veal, catty	130	牛仔肉

Fowl.

Fowl.	Price.
Chicken, catty	230
Caspar, "	160
Ducks, each	160
Doves, "	120
Eggs, Hen, doz.	120
" Duck, "	110
Fowls, catty	190
Geese, "	160
Hares, each	—
Mink Deer, "	—
Partridges, "	—
Pigeons, "	180
Pheasant, brace	—
Red Birds, doz.	—
Quail, each	—
Snipe, "	—
Turkeys, Cook, catty	450
" Hen, "	350
Teal, each	—
Wild Ducks, pair	—

Fish.

Fish.	Price.
Barbel, catty	160
Bream, "	80
Bombay Ducks, 100 pieces	250
Citon Fresh Water Fish, catty	100
Carp, "	—
Catfish, "	—
Codfish, Salt, "	80
Crabs, "	160
Cuttle Fish, "	80
Dab, "	60
Dace, "	90
Dog Fish, "	—
Eels, Congor, "	—
" Fresh water, "	200
Fels, Yellow, "	180
File Fish, "	—
Frogs, "	180
Fresh Fish, "	80
Garoupe, "	260
Gudgeon, "	80
Gurnard, "	80
Harrings, "	120
" smoked, box	—
Halibut, catty	130
Labrus, "	180
Loach, "	140
Lobsters, "	180
Mackerel, "	—
Munk Fish, "	—
Mullet, "	180
Oysters, "	160
Parrotfish, "	110
Pomfret, "	—

The doctor's opinion was this. "The man is suffering from chronic inflammation of the brain."

The facts as set forth subsequently by the patient himself under oath, and also verified by careful investigation, are these:—
In August, 1895, the first symptoms of disease appeared. He had a bad taste in the mouth, and a thick, dirty phlegm covering his tongue and teeth, so that he was often obliged to wipe it out with a handkerchief. He had no appetite, and after eating the simplest thing he felt great oppression, and pain at the sides and chest. Later on he was seized with dizziness and dreadful pain in the head, the back of the head being swollen, and so hot that it seemed on fire. This pain in the head grew worse, until the patient said his head was "burst," and, as it was, he nearly went out of his mind with the agony of it. He got little or no sleep night or day, and as he could take practically no nourishment—that is, nothing at all except the food of the body—he gradually fell away until there was scarcely anything left of him but skin and bone. After a time a hacking cough fixed upon him, and he constantly spat up much matter. At this point his malady had none of the indications of consumption.

For a considerable time Mr Manning (the patient's name) was confined to his bed, and for nearly a year was unable to leave the house. Our doctor's opinion was that he had a chronic inflammation of the brain, and recommended the application of poultices and fomentation to the head.

After having been under the doctor's treatment for a year, says Mr Manning, "I was no better, and he said he could do nothing more for me. I then had another doctor, who said my case was hopeless, and nothing could be done for me. Our doctor's opinion was that he had a chronic inflammation of the brain, and recommended the application of poultices and fomentation to the head."

In November, 1892, Mrs. Franklin, wife of the corn merchant, gave me a bottle of medicine called "Seigel's Syrup." I had no faith in it, but I began taking it. In a week I felt a little better. My head was easier, I had more relief for food, and what I ate agreed with me. So I kept on with it, and gained a little every day. From that time I never looked behind me, and soon gained two stone in weight. I am now quite strong, and am back to my work. I can eat and sleep as well as any man. I believe I should today be in my grave, and so great is my desire that others may know of the remedy that saved my life, I give full permission to the proprietors to publish my case if they think best to do so."

The above statement is condensed from the more extended legal one in order to save space. The doctor, however, will soon be published in full in another form. This is the case of Henry Delph, a resident of 8, High Street, Hilary, near Downham, Norfolk, and has appended corroboratory statements from witnesses of high standing.

Now, we ask, was the doctor right in thinking the case to have been one of cerebral inflammation? No, clearly not, as that nearly always arises from a severe injury to the brain, and in this case the position of the brain, resulting from acute indigestion and dyspepsia, Mr Manning's true and only disease. When Mother Seigel's Syrup cured that, the brain and other disordered organs recovered health and tone.

THE OPINION AND THE FACTS.

First let us have what the doctor said, then the facts upon which he based his opinion, and finally we may ask whether the facts justified the opinion.

The doctor's opinion was this. "The man is suffering from chronic inflammation of the brain."

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THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIAL CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

The Standard of the 28th May contains the following notice of the arrival of the Chinese Special Ambassador in London:—
Chang Yin-Huan, who has come from China at the command of the Emperor, to pay respects to the Queen on her Diamond Jubilee, arrived at Waterloo Station yesterday afternoon from Southampton. For some time before the train arrived the platform was crowded with anxious spectators, there being many richly robed Orientals, with pigmils, well-shaven heads, and huge sleeves. These were officials of the Chinese Legation, and many spoke English fluently. Sir Halliday Macartney, Collector to the Chinese Legation, and the Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were present to receive the special Ambassador. Sir William Colville attended on behalf of the Queen, and expressed to Chang Yin-Huan her Majesty's deep pleasure at receiving him as a Special Ambassador from the Emperor of China, to which a suitable reply was made. The Ambassador then took place in the saloon place at the Ambassador's disposal by the South-Western Railway Company.

The moment the Staff of the Ambassador alighted there was much clapping of hands among them and the members of the Legation, as the Ambassador was originally from China, and he was greeted with the warmest of welcomes. He was dressed in a dark blue suit of rich material. After he had left the station, the Chinese Staff, both of his Excellency and of the Chinese Minister, some forty in number, drove off in various vehicles to the Legation in Portland place where they were regaled on Chinese dishes. The legation was a most interesting sight, as the boxes were like tea chests and wicker baskets of Chinese shape. This Embassy will certainly make a brilliant show in Her Majesty's procession.

As regards the immediate future in Tochi the 3rd Punjab Infantry from Bannu is well on the way to Datta Khel, while the 3rd Sikh Cavalry has been ordered to move forward in a few days. Colonel Grey, 1st Punjab Infantry, will, on arrival of the 3rd, have at Datta Khel sixteen hundred Infantry, one Mountain Battery and one squadron of Cavalry, a force sufficient to move upon Sheranai and Malak. It is decided to send these troops to the Tochi Valley. Mr Anderson, Commissioner of the division, has reached Datta Khel, and is making half-hearted and isolated efforts to come in, but they are not being dealt with until more information is obtained as to the reason of the tribal rising.

It is satisfactory to learn that the wounded officers and men are on the whole doing well. Lieutenant Higginson was severely wounded in the left arm. Lieutenant Seton Browne had a flesh wound in the thigh. Surgeon-Captain Cassidy was hit in the knee—Mr. Moh.

Hongkong Tides.

High Water.	Low Water.
July 2nd to 9th July.	
July 2nd	July 2nd
July 3rd	July 3rd
July 4th	July 4th
July 5th	July 5th
July 6th	July 6th
July 7th	July 7th
July 8th	July 8th
July 9th	July 9th

THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Allahabad, June 12.—Mr. Geo. reports that the cowardly and treacherous attack was made at 2 p.m., when the troops were seated at a picnic. Apparently the little force was suddenly rushed by a large body of tribesmen. A desperate fight followed. The escort had to beat a retreat, and were followed for four miles along the road to Datta Khel. Captain H. A. Cooper, 1st Sikhs, was in command of that post. The first news he received was at 5 o'clock when a Sowar arrived and stated that the troops had been attacked and the British Officers killed or wounded, and that ammunition was running short. Captain Cooper ordered out two Companies of Infantry with a fresh supply of ammunition. He sent with them the only two British Officers who with himself had been left at Datta Khel. These reinforcements enabled the retreat to be completed, the tribesmen desisting from pursuit and not venturing near the post. The tribesmen concerned in the affair are stated to belong entirely to the Mada Khel sub-division of the Darwesh Khel Waziris. They hold the country at the western end of the Shwar Valley through which the Tochi River runs. The Darwesh Khel Waziris have hitherto behaved extremely well. As portions of the tribes dwell in British territory it was not expected that they would give trouble.

For the present it has been decided to immediately reinforce the garrison in the Tochi with one battalion of Native Infantry, and to move an additional regiment to Bannu.

The following moves have been ordered:—30th Punjab Infantry from Bannu to the Tochi Valley, the 1st Sikhs from Kohat and the 14th Sikhs from Peshawar to Bannu, the 2nd Punjab Infantry from Abbottabad to Kohat.

The Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry has assumed command of the Tochi Garrison and arrived at Datta Khel from Miranpur on Friday, taking Surgeon-Captain F. R. Ozzard to attend to the wounded.

Allahabad, June 14th.—Further particulars regarding the Tochi Valley Disaster show that Mr. Geo., the Political Officer, with the escort, arrived at Malak on the morning of the 10th instant, nothing having occurred on the road from Datta Khel to Malak. He was met at Malak by Sudda Khan, the Malik of Sheranai, and other local headmen, whose bearing was quite friendly. The troops halted near the village. Mr. Geo. with only a cavalry detachment of 12 sabres proceeded to Datta a few miles away accompanied by some Maliks. The visit was an uneventful one, and the party returned to Malak. Sudda Khan had previously provided food for the British Officers, also for the Mussalman Sepoys in the escort. This was paraken of. Such a show of hospitality threw the party off their guard. Even among the Pathans the lives of guests are usually held sacred for the time being. At 2 o'clock, just as the officers had finished lunch, there was opened upon them from the village towers. All six were shot down almost at once. At the same time a continuous fire from the sides was directed against the Sepoys, some 500 tribesmen joining in the attack. The British officers were unable to return fire, and the troops began to retire over the hills in the direction of Sheranai, when the number of their assailants rapidly increased.

It is calculated that a thousand men were engaged in the pursuit before the river bank was reached. The British officers were wounded, but it is clearly established that the tribesmen planned the attack beforehand, as fresh parties appeared from the hills between Sheranai and Datta Khel. The troops did not move from the village until 10 o'clock at night, their march being necessarily slow. A running fight had to be maintained for four miles, and they were outnumbered with their dead and wounded. Nine rifles only were lost, which speaks well for the Sepoys. The Waziris are reported to have been mainly killed and a considerable number of wounded. Among the former were four Mullahs and a Malik.

The fanaticism of the Mada Khel had doubtless been excited by the local Mullahs. A party of men must have been told off to shoot the British Officers when a favourable opportunity offered. Lieutenant-Colonel Bunney was an officer of great experience on the frontier, and generally cautious in his dealings with the tribesmen, but he must have been deceived by the Sudda Khan's hospitality.

Still later information states that Mr. Geo. visited Malak three years ago for the 9th instant, but was put off for a day owing to rain. The headmen and Mullahs of the Mada Khel may thus have had time to lay plans for their treacherous attack. Alamo Khan, the leading Malik, is said to be the man who fired the signal shot in the air which was followed by a fusillade from the numerous small towers that guard the village. Sudda Khan and Alamo Khan were left with Colonel Bunney while Mr. Geo. paid a visit to Patol. Their treachery is established beyond doubt. It is believed that the Mullahs, who headed the Mada Khel three years ago when the Wano Camp was attacked, was at the bottom of the Mada Khel affair, but this theory is known to be incorrect. The Mullah is believed to be in his village south of Kanigum in the Mada Khel country. It is rumoured that the Mada Khel sent an appeal for help to the tribesmen of the right, their object being to bring about a general rising of the whole of the Waziri tribes. The reply was that he was engaged in harvesting operations. This discouraged the Mada Khel, who are reported to have retired into the hills, some of them having crossed into Afghan territory in Birmah, carrying with them such small loot as they secured.

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Intimations.

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PINE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.

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TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

Only one way is known. Increase vitality by making the system assimilate the right nourishment. This enriches the blood, assists in making healthy flesh, restores body-heat and vigorous action of the vital organs, and prevents the germs from taking root in the lungs.

Scott's Emulsion

is the most successful means for building up a weakened system. It is easily assimilated, and often cures advanced stages of this dreadful disease. Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited, London. Sold by all Chemists. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China: WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and China: WATKINS & Co., 66, Queen's Road.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

July 1st.—AT 4 P.M.

July 2nd.—AT 10 A.M.

July 3rd.—AT 10 A.M.

July 4th.—AT 10 A.M.

July 5th.—AT 10 A.M.

July 6th.—AT 10 A.M.

July 7th.—AT 10 A.M.

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September 1st.—AT 10 A.M.

September 2nd.—AT 10 A.M.

